# SUMMC 3 (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANTS KINDER MORGAN ENERGY PARTNERS, L.P., KINDER MORGAN MANAGEMENT, L.L.C., SFPP, LP., KINDER MORGAN OPERATING L.P. "D", KINDER MORGAN G.P., INC., SANTA FE PACIFIC PIPELINES, INC., SCOTT MARTIN and DOES 1-100. (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFFS PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

CITY OF SAN DIEGO, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AMIT

**SUM-100** FOR COURT USE ONLY (SOLO PARA USO DE LA CORTE)

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court. There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association.

Tiene 30 DÍAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le dé un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia. Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales.

The name and address	of the court is:
(El nombre y dirección	de la corte es):

San Diego Superior Court 330 West Broadway San Diego, CA 92101 Central District

CASE NUMBER: (Número del Caso) 7-2007-00073033-CU-OR-CTL

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:  (El nombre, la dirección y el número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):  John Serrano, Deputy City Attorney (SBN 86432)  619-533-5800  619-533-5866 fax						
Office of the City Attorney	, ,	019-000-0000	019-000-0000 187	•		
1200 Third Avenue, Suite 1 San Diego, CA 92101	100					
DATE: August 14, 2007 (Fecha)	AUG 1 4 2007	Clerk, by(Secretario)		, Deputy (Adjunto)		
(For proof of service of this sur (Para prueba de entrega de es (SEAL)	sta citatión use el formulario Pr  NOTICE TO THE PERSO  1.  as an individual 2.  as the person sue  3.  on behalf of (specunder:  CCP 416	coof of Service of Summons, (POS) N SERVED: You are served defendant. Indicate the fictitious name of (sp. 1997); S.10 (corporation) S.20 (defunct corporation) S.40 (association or partnership) Secify):		,		
				Page 1 of 1		

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MICHAEL J. AGUIRRE, City Attorney (SBN DONALD McGRATH, II, Executive Assistant JOHN SERRANO, Deputy City Attorney (SBN OFFICE OF THE SAN DIEGO CITY A 1200 Third Avenue, Suite 1100 San Diego, California 92101-4100 Telephone: (619) 533-5800 Facsimile: (619) 236-7215  RENÉ P. TATRO (SBN 78383) STEVEN R. TEKOSKY (SBN 102918) DAVID B. SADWICK (SBN 126268) TATRO TEKOSKY SADWICK LLP 660 South Figueroa Street, Suite 1450 Los Angeles, California 90017 Telephone: (213) 225-7171 Facsimile: (213) 225-7151	City Attorney (SBN 44139) J 86432)		
10	Attorneys for Plaintiffs			
11	PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA AND THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO			
12	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA			
13	FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CENTRAL DISTRICT			
14				
15	PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA) Case No. and THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO,			
16		COMPLAINT:		
17	Plaintiffs, ) v.	(1) BY THE PEOPLE FOR PUBLIC NUISANCE		
18	) 	(2) BY THE CITY FOR PUBLIC NUISANCE		
19	() KINDER MORGAN ENERGY PARTNERS,	(3) BY THE CITY FOR PRIVATE NUISANCE		
20	L.P., KINDER MORGAN MANAGEMENT, )			
21	L.L.C., SFPP, LP., KINDER MORGAN  OPERATING L.P. "D", KINDER MORGAN)	NEGLIGENCE (6) BY THE CITY FOR		
	G.P., INC., SANTA FE PACIFIC	NEGLIGENCE PER SE (7) BY THE PEOPLE FOR		
22	PIPELINES, INC., SCOTT MARTIN and DOES 1-100,	VIOLATION OF HEALTH & SAFETY CODE § 25249.5		
23	)	(8) BY THE PEOPLE FOR VIOLATION OF BUSINESS &		
24	Defendants. )	PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200 (9) BY THE CITY FOR		
25		DECLARATORY RELIEF		
26	)	JURY TRIAL DEMAND		
27	<u> </u>	ACTION FILED: August, 2007		
28				

Tatro Tekosky Sadwick LLP ATTORNEYS AT LAW Los Angeles

The PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA (the "People"), and the CITY OF SAN DIEGO (the "City"), by and through MICHAEL J. AGUIRRE, CITY ATTORNEY FOR THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO (collectively, "Plaintiffs"), allege as follows:

## **SUMMARY OF THE CASE**

- 1. Clean, drinkable water is a necessity for life. Such water is one of California's most precious resources. Over decades, the defendants ("Defendants"), either directly or acting in concert or through affiliation with other Defendants, dumped hundreds of thousands of gallons of dangerous poisons and harmful chemicals into drinking water which otherwise would be available to serve the growing needs of San Diegans. Some of these chemicals are known to the State of California to cause cancer. Some are known reproductive toxicants which can cause birth defects or other developmental harm. The water polluted by Defendants' conduct will never be safe to drink until it is cleaned up. Defendants have been dawdling for over a decade and a half on a "cleanup" which is comprised more of delay than progress. At the pace Defendants want to set for cleanup, it will still be many more years before anyone can safely use the water Defendants so brazenly ruined.
- 2. In 2003, Defendants were embroiled in a lengthy legal battle which resulted in a determination that Defendants were 100% responsible for, and liable for, the poisons they had released into the groundwater beneath San Diego. Yet Defendants continue to delay the cleanup and continue to delay the time when San Diegans can get the full use of their property as well as the water rights they own and should be allowed to use and enjoy.
- 3. Defendants took decades to make this mess, and have had decades to clean it up. Enough is enough. The time is now for Defendants to take care of this problem, to remove these poisons from this precious resource. It is also time for Defendants to pay San Diego and its citizens for all the injury which Defendants' reckless disregard for the environment and the rights of others has caused. Defendants, either directly or acting in concert or through affiliation with other Defendants, are notorious polluters, and most recently have been fined nearly \$5 million for their polluting activities, and disregard for

the environment and the rights of others, elsewhere in California. It is time for Defendants to account for their polluting conduct in San Diego.

- 4. Put simply, in causing the pollution and delaying its cleanup, Defendants acted with a conscious, despicable and reckless disregard for the City's and the public's rights, financial position and well being, and/or intended to deprive the City and the public of property or legal rights or otherwise cause injury.
- 5. There is no doubt that Defendants are the cause of this pollution, and are responsible for its cleanup. The State of California has already made this determination. So has a Judge in a legal case, when on March 21, 2003, Judge Robert T. Altman (retired) ordered Defendants here, either directly or acting in concert or through affiliation with other Defendants, to "assume the responsibility and risk related to all future remediation and cleanup work on or under . . . all properties at the [the Mission Valley Terminal in San Diego] subject to [Defendants'] control and on or under the entire Qualcom[m] lot and on or under any locations to which the existing contamination may spread." Right now, Defendants are partially and incompletely "cleaning up" the poisons by pumping out *and throwing away* up to 238,000 gallons of water each and every day. That water alone is enough to supply 6,000 San Diegans. At this rate and even with this waste Defendants recently proposed they be allowed to take until 2034 to finish the cleanup!
- 6. The City owns Qualcomm Stadium and the approximately 166 acres of real property constituting the various parcels of land under and surrounding the stadium, which is generally located on the western side of U.S. Interstate Highway 15 and south of Frairs Road (collectively referred to herein as the "Property"). The Property is located in the Mission Valley area of the City of San Diego. The City also owns Pueblo water rights to the groundwater located underneath and in the vicinity of the Property. Pueblo water rights are an interest in real property. The groundwater subject to the City's Pueblo water rights sometimes shall be referred to in this Complaint as the Pueblo Groundwater.
- 7. Defendants in this action are large corporate members of the oil, gas and energy industry or affiliated businesses or individuals. As described below, Defendants

have contaminated, polluted, continue to contaminate and pollute, and suffer and maintain conditions resulting in the continuation of the contamination and pollution, of the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater. To date, Defendants' activities to remediate and curb the pollution and contamination they created, and continue to create, have been too little, too slow, too unproductive, too sporadic and otherwise too unavailing to be effective.

- 8. The City files this lawsuit for damages to remediate the Property, cleanse the Pueblo Groundwater, and to ensure that the public's interests in the Property and in the Pueblo Groundwater are vindicated and made whole.
- 9. The People bring this action for injunctive relief, civil penalties and abatement of a public nuisance to end unlawful releases of carcinogens and reproductive toxicants, to end unlawful business practices and to end extensive, widespread pollution.

### THE PARTIES

- 10. Plaintiffs are: (1) the People of the State of California, and (2) the City of San Diego, both acting by and through the City Attorney for the City of San Diego, California, Michael J. Aguirre. At all times relevant to this complaint, Plaintiff City of San Diego was and is a chartered municipal corporation organized and existing by virtue of the Constitution of the State of California. The City's population exceeds 750,000 persons.
- 11. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that at all times mentioned herein, defendant Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, L.P. ("KMP") was and is a Delaware limited partnership authorized to do business in California.
- 12. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that at all times mentioned herein, defendant Kinder Morgan Management, L.L.C. ("KMR") was and is a Delaware limited liability company which, by virtue of a delegation of control agreement with defendant Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc., manages KMP.
- 13. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that at all times mentioned herein, defendant SFPP, L.P. ("SFPP") was and is a Delaware limited partnership with its principal place of business in the city of Orange, California. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that SFPP was and is a subsidiary

of KMP and the operating partner for the Mission Valley Terminal.

- 14. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that at all times mentioned herein, defendant Kinder Morgan Operating L.P. "D" ("KM Operating D") is a Delaware limited partnership that is the general partner of SFPP.
- 15. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that at all times mentioned herein, defendant Kinder Morgan G.P., Inc., ("KMGP") was and is a Delaware corporation and the general partner of KMP and of KM Operating D.
- 16. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that at all times mentioned herein, defendant Santa Fe Pacific Pipelines, Inc. ("SFP Pipelines") was and is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in the city of Orange, California.
- 17. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that defendant Scott Martin is an employee and/or officer of KMP and/or one or more additional Defendants, and that defendant Scott Martin has direct responsibility for, and/or authority over, the remediation operations by Defendants under, and in the vicinity of, the Property and the Mission Valley Terminal. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that defendant Scott Martin is a resident of the State of California whose place of business and employment is in the State of California.
- 18. Defendants KMP, KMR, SFPP, KM Operating D, KMGP, SFP Pipelines and Scott Martin will be referred to collectively hereinafter as "Defendants."
- 19. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that at all times mentioned herein, Defendants, and each of them, were acting at the behest, for the benefit, and as the agents of the other Defendants. Further, each of the Defendants aided and abetted the tortious, unlawful and otherwise actionable conduct of the others.
- 20. Plaintiffs currently are unaware, despite reasonably diligent effort to obtain the relevant information, of the true names and capacities of the defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, and therefore sue those defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiffs will amend this Complaint to allege these defendants' true names and capacities when such are ascertained. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis

allege that the fictitiously named defendants are responsible in some manner for the occurrences herein alleged, and that Plaintiffs' damages as allege herein were proximately caused by such defendants. As used herein, "Defendants" also includes DOES 1 through 100, inclusive.

- 21. All Defendants named herein were at all times acting as the agent and employee of each other Defendant, and, in doing the acts and omissions herein alleged, were acting within the scope of their agency and employment and with the permission and ratification of the remaining Defendants. Where an act or omission by the Defendants is alleged, the allegation is that the act or omission was done or omitted directly by each Defendant or by acting in concert or through affiliation with other Defendants.
- 22. At all times relevant to this complaint, each Defendant that is a business entity was a person doing business as that term is used in Health and Safety Code section 25249.11(a) and was a person as that term is used in Business and Professions Code section 17201. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that at all times relevant to this Complaint each Defendant that is a business entity had and has ten or more employees.

#### JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 23. This Court has jurisdiction over this case, and the subject matter of this case, under California Constitution Article VI, section 10, because this case is a cause not given by statute to other trial courts.
- 24. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendants do sufficient business in California, are residents of California and/or have other sufficient minimum contacts in and with California, to support and justify this Court's exercise of jurisdiction over Defendants by California's courts consistent with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice as well as all other applicable constitutional principles.
- 25. Venue in this Court is proper because the cause arises in the County of San Diego, California, where the conduct and physical conditions which give rise to this cause, and which would be subject to this Court's injunction as requested in this complaint, are

located, have occurred, and continue to occur. The facts underlying this complaint occurred in San Diego County. The property which is the subject of this action is located in San Diego County, in the State of California. Venue is proper within the Central District of the San Diego Superior Court, pursuant to San Diego Superior Court Rule 1.2.2.

# THE PROPERTY AT ISSUE

26. The Property at issue herein includes, but is not necessarily limited to, the approximately 166 acres underlying and surrounding Qualcomm Stadium (the "Stadium") and its adjoining parking lots, all of which are in San Diego, California. Plaintiff City of San Diego owns the Property, including but not necessarily limited to the Stadium and the various parcels of land under the Stadium and its parking lots.

### MISSION VALLEY TERMINAL

- 27. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that Defendants own and/or operate the Mission Valley Terminal ("MVT") located at 9950 Mission San Diego Road, San Diego, California (located just northeast of, and adjacent to, the Stadium), and are engaged in the business of the transport, storage, and distribution of petroleum products, including gasoline, jet fuel, and diesel fuel.
- 28. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that the MVT is an approximately 10.5 acre petroleum tank and pipeline facility used to distribute petroleum products in and around San Diego County. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that the MVT facility is connected with underground petroleum product pipelines from Long Beach, California which bring petroleum products to the MVT, from which the pipelines' contents are distributed through one or more manifolds to other pipes and storage tanks at the facility. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that tanker trucks then transport the petroleum products from the MVT facility to retailers and industrial users throughout San Diego County and the surrounding area.
- 29. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that San Diego Pipeline owned the MVT in 1963, that the MVT was then acquired by Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Partners, L.P., and that, in 1998, ownership and control of MVT was acquired by

KMP by virtue of its acquisition of Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Partners, L.P. San Diego Pipeline (and subsequently at least one of the Defendants) entered into renewable leases with a number of oil companies, including Shell Oil Company ("Shell"), Mobil Oil Company ("ExxonMobil"), Texaco, Inc. ("Texaco"), Unocal Oil Products ("Unocal"), and Powerine Oil Company ("Powerine").

- 30. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that KMP bought out Powerine's and Unocal's interests in the MVT subsequent to 1998 and assumed Powerine's and Unocal's obligations pursuant to Cleanup and Abatement Order 92-01 (as amended) issue by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region, agreed to run ExxonMobil's operations at the MVT, and acquired ExxonMobil's third party terminaling operation at MVT. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendant KMP currently owns and operates a number of aboveground petroleum product storage tanks at the MVT through its operating partnership, Defendant SFPP, and that those storage tanks have a capacity of approximately 18.7 million gallons. Plaintiffs are further informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that the total capacity of the tanks owned by KMP and others at the MVT is approximately 25 million gallons.
- 31. Gasoline contains a number of constituents and additives, each of which separately, as well as in combination, present a significant risk to human health, safety, and the environment.

# THE CONTAMINATION OF QUALCOMM STADIUM

32. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that commencing at a time presently unknown to the City, and continuing to this day, Defendants, and each of them, engaged in acts and omissions, continue to engage in acts and omissions and suffer and maintain conditions that have caused pollution and contamination to contaminate and pollute Plaintiffs' Property and the Pueblo Groundwater. Plaintiffs are informed and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that Shell and Texaco entered into a joint venture as Equilon Enterprises, LLC and that Shell acquired Texaco's interests and obligations at the MVT.

believe, and thereon allege, that in committing these acts and omissions, Defendants, and each of them, acted with a conscious, despicable and reckless disregard of the City's and the People's rights, financial position and well-being, and/or intended to deprive the City and the People of property or legal rights or otherwise cause injury.

- 33. In 1992, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region ("Regional Board"), the governmental agency currently overseeing Defendants' soil and groundwater remediation activities, issued Cleanup and Abatement Order 92-01 (as amended, the "Cleanup and Abatement Order") as a result of pervasive soil and groundwater contamination at, and in the vicinity of, the MVT. Subsequent to its issuance, the Cleanup and Abatement Order has been amended five times by the Regional Board. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that not once in the fifteen years since the Cleanup and Abatement Order was issued has any Defendant ever suggested a material acceleration of any cleanup deadline or material step in that process, but that, in fact, Defendants have repeatedly sought delays of the cleanup and of material interim steps.
- 34. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that a significant contributing factor to the issuance of the Cleanup and Abatement Order was contamination emanating from Defendants' spill or release of gasoline from a pipeline near the manifold at the MVT. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times relevant herein, and continuing to this day, Defendants' operations, acts and omissions at the MVT and offsite, as well as Defendants' operations, acts and omissions pursuant to the Cleanup and Abatement Order, have resulted and continue to result in spills, releases, discharges and migration of, among other things, gasoline, other petroleum hydrocarbons and fuel additives, all of which emanate from the MVT and contaminate and pollute, and/or exacerbate the contamination and pollution of, the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that at all times relevant herein, and continuing to this day, Defendants' acts and omissions in connection with their remedial activities pursuant to the Cleanup and Abatement Order have delayed the cleanup of the contamination and pollution, and/or exacerbated the contamination and

pollution, of the Property and the City's Pueblo Groundwater.

- 35. The Regional Board, through the Cleanup and Abatement Order, directed all of the responsible parties<sup>2</sup> to initiate cleanup of the petroleum hydrocarbon contamination<sup>3</sup> to groundwater. The responsible parties were also directed to conduct a site assessment addressing, among other things, whether such contamination had migrated off-site. The Cleanup and Abatement Order also ordered that the responsible parties prevent either free or dissolved product from migrating off-site. The Cleanup and Abatement Order included a final cleanup date of January 1, 1996.
- 36. In 1992, the contamination plume from the MVT manifold extended under the Stadium parking lot.<sup>4</sup> The contamination crossed the Stadium parking lot traveling south toward the San Diego River. It has been estimated that, at one time, as much as 300,000 gallons of liquid petroleum products and related constituents were located beneath the Property.<sup>5</sup> Some estimates suggest that more than 100,000 gallons of petroleum hydrocarbons remain beneath the Property.
- 37. Defendants' Corrective Action Plan ("Corrective Action Plan") proposed three pumping wells to be operated in the Stadium parking lot. In May 1994, the Regional

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The entities originally named in the Cleanup and Abatement Order included SFPP, Shell, ExxonMobil and Powerine. However, plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that Defendants are the only remaining responsible parties by virtue of subsequent amendments to the Cleanup and Abatement Order, as well as by agreements entered into by the Defendants to assume the obligations of other entities vis-à-vis the MVT.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Petroleum hydrocarbon waste constituents include, but are not limited to, benzene, ethylbenzene, xylene, toluene, oxygenate additives (e.g., methyl *tert*-butyl ether ("MTBE")), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), and degradation products thereof (e.g., TBA).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> While the leaks and/or spills occurred on the MVT site, the impact of the contamination has been found to extend to the soil and groundwater under the Property, and the MTBE plume extended over 5,000 feet at one time, beyond the Property and underneath the San Diego River to the other side of the river.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Other estimates suggest that approximately 50,000 gallons of petroleum contamination under the Property has yet to be remediated by Defendants, with a similar amount underneath the MVT.

Board issued Addendum 1 to the Cleanup and Abatement Order, extending the final cleanup date to January 1, 1999 pursuant to a request by Powerine. The Defendants' cleanup did not begin until 1994 and consisted of pumping and treating groundwater and then discharging the treated water into the Murphy Canyon Creek, a tributary of the San Diego River.

- 38. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and thereon allege that Defendants failed to comply with the Regional Board's Cleanup and Abatement Order for much of the 1990s. For example, although the Corrective Action Plan approved by the Regional Board required three pumping wells to be operated to prevent the MVT contamination from spreading offsite, plaintiffs are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that Defendants<sup>6</sup> failed to operate the three pumping wells pursuant to the Regional Board's directive and failed to prevent off-site migration of contaminants, including MTBE,<sup>7</sup> to the soil and groundwater under the Property.
- 39. After Defendants belatedly initiated groundwater pumping in 1994, the Regional Board ordered Defendants to cease groundwater pumping in December of 1994, when it was discovered that Defendants had been releasing petroleum into Murphy Canyon Creek. In December 1996, the Regional Board restricted Defendants' groundwater pumping when it was discovered that the water being discharged into Murphy Canyon Creek contained excessive levels of arsenic. All told, Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that for much of the 1990s, Defendants failed to comply with the Regional Board's directives regarding the contamination and pollution at, under and emanating from the MVT terminal, which contamination and pollution was migrating to, beneath and into the soil and groundwater at the Property. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that for at least one span of time during this time period,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Subsequent to 1998, Defendants assumed the obligations of both Powerine and SFPP under the Cleanup and Abatement Order.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> In 1996, MTBE was discovered as a result of groundwater monitoring. MTBE is a chemical additive to gasoline used to help clean vehicle emissions, but imparts a bad odor and taste to water and does not break down in the environment easily.

Defendants failed utterly to operate their remediation system and even turned it off for a significant period of time.

- 40. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that Defendants have consistently employed a remediation strategy which relies on delay, obfuscation, administrative inaction and leniency by the Regional Board, and natural attenuation of the soil and groundwater contaminants in derogation of the duty they owe to remediate aggressively and quickly San Diego's and its citizens' Property and Pueblo Groundwater. As a result of Defendants' commission of these acts and omissions, in conjunction with their failure to carry out their obligations to the City, and pursuant to the Cleanup and Abatement Order, in a reasonable and prudent manner, Defendants have acted, and continue to act, with a conscious, despicable and reckless disregard of the City's and the public's rights, financial position and well-being, and such acts or omissions are intended to deprive the City and the public of property or legal rights or otherwise cause injury.
- 41. As a result of Defendants' acts and omissions, the Regional Board has repeatedly extended Defendants' deadlines for the remediation of the soil and groundwater under the Property. Starting with the initial Cleanup and Abatement Order, Defendants' original cleanup deadline was 1996. As of the most recent amendment to the original Cleanup and Abatement Order, Addendum 5, and despite Defendants' remarkable proposal for an off-site cleanup deadline of 2034, the current cleanup deadline imposed by the Regional Board is December 31, 2010 for the removal of residual light non-aqueous phase petroleum liquid ("LNAPL") from subsurface soil and groundwater beyond the MVT and December 31, 2013 to reduce concentrations of dissolved phase petroleum hydrocarbon waste constituents in the off-property (beyond the MVT) pollution area to attain background water quality conditions.
- 42. The City is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendants will not meet the current cleanup deadlines of 2010 and 2013, respectively, set forth in Addendum 5 to the Cleanup and Abatement Order.
  - 43. Additionally, on December 7, 2005, a tanker truck owned by Merit Oil, a

distributor for Unocal 76, was involved in an incident at the entrance to the Stadium. Apparently, the vehicle had exited the MVT and, while turning, one of the two tanker trailers attached to the truck overturned, struck a wall near the entrance to the Stadium and burst into flames. Approximately 4,000 gallons of gasoline spilled and caught fire, but some gasoline escaped into storm drains and into the San Diego River. The City is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that although the majority of the spill was remediated, while studying the effects of the spill, the City discovered another previously unknown plume of petroleum contamination emanating from the MVT and affecting the Property. The City is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the newly discovered contamination is not attributable to the tanker truck spill, but originates from Defendants' operations at the MVT.

#### THE GROUNDWATER AT ISSUE

- 44. All water within the State, including groundwater, is the property of the people of the State of California. California Water Code §§ 102 and 104. As to all water, the Legislature of the State of California has determined, as set forth in California Water Code § 13000, that "the people of the State have a primary interest in the conservation, control, and utilization of the water resources of the State, and that the quality of all waters of the State shall be protected for use and enjoyment of the people of the State."
- 45. The City has "Pueblo water rights" to the groundwater under the City of San Diego, including the groundwater under and in the area of the Property. Pueblo water rights, which are an interest in real property, are the highest priority water rights in California. The City's Pueblo water rights accrued under Spanish and Mexican law and came with San Diego upon California's accession into the United States. Historically, San Diego relied on groundwater subject to its Pueblo water rights for drinking water purposes. In the past, groundwater from the area of the Property was sufficient to meet San Diego's demands. To date, the contamination and pollution at, and emanating from, the MVT have thwarted, delayed and prevented the City's plans to bring this source of drinking water back into production. Groundwater from beneath the Property was used in the past for drinking

water, has been officially identified as a sources of drinking water, and is planned and intended to used in the future as a source of drinking water. As a result of Defendants' acts and omissions, San Diego now has delayed its plans for using this groundwater for drinking until no earlier than 2010. Even this date is imperiled as a result of Defendants' acts and omissions. Thus, the City's planned development and use of the Mission Valley groundwater for drinking water has been and continues to be thwarted by Defendants' contamination of the groundwater at the Property.

#### FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(By the People For Public Nuisance Against All Defendants)

- 46. The People re-allege and incorporate Paragraphs 1-45, as if fully set forth herein.
- 47. This cause of action is brought in the name of the People of the State of California by and through Michael J. Aguirre, City Attorney for the City of San Diego, who is authorized pursuant to section 731 of the California Code of Civil Procedure to bring a civil action to abate a public nuisance as defined in sections 3479 and 3480 of the California Civil Code.
- 48. The negligent, reckless, and/or intentional acts and omissions of the Defendants, as alleged herein, which include and are not limited to the continuing contamination and pollution of, and the slow, sporadic and ineffective measures to remediate or cleanup, the soil and groundwater under and around the Property, give rise to a public nuisance within the meaning of California Civil Code section 3480, which affects not only the peace and dignity of the People, but also the City of San Diego and the entire community of the City of San Diego, and/or the comfort and convenience of a considerable number of residents of, and visitors to, the City of San Diego.
- 49. The contamination and pollution by Defendants' poisons, including the gasoline and petroleum, of the Property and Pueblo Groundwater, has varied over time and can be reasonably abated. The City has engaged and/or will engage in investigation, treatment programs and/or abatement. The People seek the abatement and enjoinment of

the nuisance and all legally available damages and costs, the value of which is within the jurisdiction of the court.

- 50. Because the contamination created by the negligent, reckless, and/or intentional acts and omissions of the Defendants has resulted in contamination and pollution of the Property, which continues, and threatens to continue, to spread to adjacent properties, and farther into the groundwater supply of the City and for which the City possesses a legally cognizable property interest by virtue of its Pueblo water rights, and a legally cognizable property interest on behalf of its residents, it is of great public concern. As a result, the City has incurred and will continue to incur substantial and necessary response costs, including investigatory expenses, attorneys' fees, consulting fees, oversight costs, interest and other response costs. For the aforesaid reasons, the City has and will suffer injuries different in kind from those suffered by the general public.
- 51. The negligent, reckless, and/or intentional acts and omissions of the Defendants which resulted in the contamination and pollution of, and threatens to continue to contaminate and pollute, the Property and Pueblo Groundwater as well as the public's right to use and enjoy its groundwater supply, is also a public nuisance as defined by Chapter 5, Article 4, Division 7, section 54.0701 *et seq*. of the San Diego Municipal Code, for which the People seek remedies in accordance therewith.
- 52. The People assert that litigation against the Defendants is necessary because it raises issues of public importance and policy that are in need of vindication by litigation, presents the necessity of enforcement of said issues and rights resulting from special burdens that fall upon the City, and will benefit the health and safety of the community.
- 53. The People are entitled to recover from the Defendants all costs presently incurred or that may be incurred in investigating and verifying the contamination of the MVP and the Property, and for future costs to remediate the Property and the groundwater of Mission Valley. The People are also entitled to all available remedies described in the San Diego Municipal Code as described in Chapter 5, Article 4, Division 7. The exact amount owing will be determined at trial according to proof. The People also seek the

abatement and enjoining of the nuisance and all legally available damages and costs, the value of which is within the jurisdiction of this court.

## SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(By the City For Public Nuisance Against All Defendants)

- 54. The City hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 53, inclusive, of this Complaint.
- 55. The negligent, reckless, and/or intentional acts and omissions of Defendants, and each of them, as alleged herein, which include and are not limited to the continuing contamination and pollution of, and the slow, sporadic and ineffective measures to remediate or cleanup, the soil and groundwater under and around the Property, give rise to a public nuisance within the meaning of California Civil Code sections 3479 and 3480, which affects not only the City but also the entire community of the City, and/or the comfort and convenience of a considerable number of residents of, and visitors to, the City, although the extent of damages inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.
  - 56. The City is specially and adversely affected by the nuisance.
- 57. The City owns and holds property rights, including ownership of the Property and of the Pueblo water rights. The City's injury is separate and distinct from that of the public at large.
- 58. Because the contamination and pollution created by the negligent, reckless, and intentional acts and omissions of Defendants, and each of them, has resulted in contamination and pollution of the Property, and that such contamination and pollution continues, and threatens to continue, to spread to adjacent properties, and farther into the groundwater supply of the City and for which the City possesses a legally cognizable property interest by virtue of its Pueblo water rights, and a legally cognizable property interest on behalf of its residents, it is of great public concern. As a result, the City has incurred and will continue to incur substantial and necessary response costs, including investigatory expenses, attorneys' fees, consulting fees, oversight costs, interest and other response costs. For these reasons, among others, the City, as the owner of the Property and

of the Pueblo groundwater interests, has and will suffer injuries different in kind from those suffered by the general public.

- 59. The negligent, reckless, and intentional acts and omissions of Defendants, and each of them, which resulted in the contamination and pollution, and threatens to continue to contaminate and pollute, the Property and Pueblo Groundwater, as well as impairing the public's right to use and enjoy its groundwater supply, is also a public nuisance as defined by Chapter 5, Article 4, Division 7, section 54.0701 *et seq*. of the San Diego Municipal Code, for which the City seeks remedies in accordance therewith.
- 60. The City has not consented to and does not consent to this nuisance.

  Defendants, and each of them, knew or should have known that the City would not consent to this nuisance.
- 61. The contamination and pollution by Defendants' poisons, including the gasoline and petroleum, of the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater, has varied over time and can be reasonably abated. The City has engaged and/or will engage in investigation, treatment programs, and/or abatement.
- 62. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants', and each of their, nuisance, the City has been, and will continue to be, injured, harmed and damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.
- 63. As a result of Defendants' commission of these acts and omissions, in conjunction with their failure to carry out their obligations to the City, and pursuant to the Cleanup and Abatement Order, in a reasonable and prudent manner, Defendants have acted, and continue to act, with a conscious, despicable and reckless disregard of the City's and the public's rights, financial position and well-being, and such acts or omissions are intended to deprive the City and the public of property or legal rights or otherwise cause injury. Defendants, and each of them, have therefore engaged in oppressive or malicious conduct that justifies, for the purpose of punishing them and deterring them from engaging in such actions in the future, an award of exemplary and punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

## THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(By the City For Private Nuisance Against All Defendants)

- 64. The City hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 63, inclusive, of this Complaint.
- 65. The City owns and holds property rights, including ownership of the Property and of the Pueblo groundwater interests.
- 66. The negligent, reckless, and/or intentional acts and omissions of Defendants, and each of them, as alleged herein, which include and are not limited to the continuing contamination and pollution of, and the slow, sporadic and ineffective measures to remediate or cleanup, the soil and groundwater under and around the Property, give rise to a nuisance within the meaning of California Civil Code section 3479 which, to the extent (if any) not constituting a public nuisance within the meaning of California Civil Code section 3480, constitutes a private nuisance within California Civil Code section 3481.
- 67. Such nuisance has interfered with the City's use or enjoyment of its Property and of its Pueblo groundwater rights.
- 68. The City has not consented to, and does not consent to, this nuisance.

  Defendants, and each of them, knew or should have known that the City would not consent to this nuisance.
- 69. The contamination and pollution by Defendants' poisons, including the gasoline and petroleum, of the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater, has varied over time and can be reasonably abated. The City has engaged and/or will engage in investigation, treatment programs and/or abatement.
- 70. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants', and each of their, nuisance, the City has been, and will continue to be, injured, harmed and damaged in an amount to be determined at trial. Among other things, the City has incurred and will continue to incur substantial and necessary response costs, including investigatory expenses, attorneys' fees, consulting fees, oversight costs, interest and other response costs, as a direct and proximate result of the contamination and pollution created by the negligent, reckless, and intentional

acts and omissions of Defendants, and each of them, which has resulted in contamination and pollution of the Property which continues, and threatens to continue, to spread to adjacent properties, and farther into the groundwater supply of the City and for which the City possesses a legally cognizable property interest by virtue of its Pueblo water rights.

71. As a result of Defendants' commission of these acts and omissions, in conjunction with their failure to carry out their obligations to the City, and pursuant to the Cleanup and Abatement Order, in a reasonable and prudent manner, Defendants have acted, and continue to act, with a conscious, despicable and reckless disregard of the City's rights, financial position and well-being, and such acts or omissions are intended to deprive the City of property or legal rights or otherwise cause injury. Defendants, and each of them, have therefore engaged in oppressive or malicious conduct that justifies, for the purpose of punishing them and deterring them from engaging in such actions in the future, an award of exemplary and punitive damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

### **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

(By the City For Trespass Against All Defendants)

- 72. The City re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 71, as though fully set forth herein.
- 73. The City is the owner and/or possessor of property and/or property rights, including the Property and the Pueblo groundwater interests.
- 74. The City is informed and believes and thereon alleges that, without the permission of Plaintiffs, Defendants, and each of them, interfered with and/or entered onto, and continue to interfere with and/or enter onto, the City's Property and its Pueblo groundwater interests by negligently, recklessly, intentionally and/or wrongfully contaminating and polluting the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater.
- 75. The City is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of them, used, stored, handled, released and discharged gasoline and petroleum products and wastes, and continue to do so, in such a manner as to result in the continual release, discharge and migration of gasoline and petroleum pollution and contamination

resulting in the contamination and pollution of the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater.

- 76. The City is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of them, employed and continue to employ machinery, fixtures, trade fixtures, equipment and pipelines which they knew, or should have known, were inadequate, old, leaking, and/or defective, and thereby created a substantial known danger that poisons, including gasoline and petroleum pollution and contamination would be released and would migrate down gradient to the City's Property and groundwater subject to the City's Pueblo water rights.
- 77. The City is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of them, retained consultants and controlled and/or directed, and continue to control and/or direct, such consultants' cleanup and remediation activities (or the lack thereof) at the MVT and at the Property in such a manner, and with such a conscious, despicable and reckless disregard of the City's and the public's rights, financial position and well-being, as to cause and permit past and continuing pollution and contamination of the City' Property and Pueblo Groundwater.
- 78. The City is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of them, have controlled and directed, and continue to control and direct, the cleanup and remediation activities (or the lack thereof) at the MVT and at the Property in such a manner, and with such a conscious, despicable and reckless disregard of the City's and the public's rights, financial position and well-being that they have employed and continue to employ business practices and strategies such that when Defendants, and each of them, learned, or reasonably should have learned, that they were not going to meet the Regional Board's cleanup time deadlines, they failed and continue to fail to undertake reasonable, appropriate, or necessary action to reduce, remediate, or abate the past and continuing pollution and contamination of the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater.
- 79. The City is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of them, have engaged, and continue to engage, in the acts and omissions alleged

above with such a conscious, despicable and reckless disregard of the City's and the public's rights, financial position and well-being, as to cause and permit past and continuing pollution and contamination of the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater.

- 80. The contamination and pollution by Defendants' poisons, including the gasoline and petroleum, of the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater, has varied over time and can be reasonably abated. The City has engaged and/or will engage, in investigation, treatment programs, and/or abatement.
- 81. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants', and each of their, trespass, the City has been, and will continue to be, injured, harmed and damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.
- 82. For the reasons alleged herein, the City is entitled to an award of exemplary and punitive damages against the Defendants.

### FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(By the City For Negligence Against All Defendants)

- 83. The City re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 82, as though fully set forth herein.
- 84. Defendants, and each of them, owe, and have owed, a duty to the City to exercise reasonable care in using, storing, handling, distributing, controlling, transporting and/or disposing gasoline and/or petroleum products, including the waste, pollution and contamination related thereto.
- 85. Defendants, and each of them, owe, and have owed, a duty to the City to exercise reasonable care in eliminating, speedily and effectively, the poisons Defendants have released (including gasoline and petroleum contamination and pollution) at, under, on and in the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater.
- 86. Defendants, and each of them, knew or should have known that if they failed to properly exercise reasonable care in using, storing, handling, distributing, controlling, transporting and/or disposing these poisons, gasoline and/or petroleum products, including the waste, pollution and contamination related thereto, and in eliminating speedily and

- 87. Defendants, and each of them, breached, and are continuing to breach, their duty of care to the City by negligently, carelessly and recklessly contaminating and polluting the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater.
- 88. Defendants, and each of them, breached, and are continuing to breach, their duty of care to the City by negligently, carelessly and recklessly using, storing, handling, releasing and discharging gasoline and petroleum products and wastes, and continuing to do so, in such a manner as to result in the continual release, discharge and migration of gasoline and petroleum resulting in the contamination and pollution of the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater.
- 89. Defendants, and each of them, breached, and are continuing to breach, their duty of care to the City by negligently, carelessly and/or recklessly employing and continuing to employ machinery, fixtures, trade fixtures, equipment and pipelines which they knew or should have known were, and know or should know are, inadequate, old, leaking, and/or defective, and thereby created and create a substantial known danger that gasoline and petroleum pollution and contamination would be released and would migrate down gradient to the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater.
- 90. Defendants, and each of them, breached, and are continuing to breach, their duty of care to the City by negligently, carelessly and recklessly retaining consultants and controlling and/or directing, and continuing to control and direct, their cleanup and remediation activities (or the lack thereof) at the MVT and at the Property in such a manner, and with such a conscious, despicable and reckless disregard of the City's and the public's rights, financial position and well being, as to cause and permit pollution and contamination to pollute and contaminate, and continue to pollute and contaminate, the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater.
- 91. Defendants, and each of them, breached, and are continuing to breach, their duty of care to the City by negligently, carelessly and recklessly controlling and directing

Defendants' cleanup and remediation activities (or the lack thereof) at the MVT and at the Property in such a manner, and with such a conscious, despicable and reckless disregard of the City's and the public's rights, financial position and well being that they have employed and continue to employ business practices and strategies such that when Defendants, and each of them, learned, or reasonably should have learned, that they were not going to meet the Regional Board's cleanup time deadlines, they failed and continue to fail to undertake reasonable, appropriate, or necessary action to reduce, remediate, or abate the pollution and contamination that has contaminated and polluted and continues to contaminate and pollute the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater.

- 92. As a proximate result of Defendants', and each of their, negligence, as herein alleged, the City has been, and will continue to be, injured, harmed and damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.
- 93. For the reasons alleged herein, the City is entitled to an award of exemplary and punitive damages against the Defendants.

## **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

(By the City For Negligence Per Se Against All Defendants)

- 94. The City re-alleges and incorporates Paragraphs 1 through 93, as though fully set forth herein.
- 95. The City is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of them, negligently, carelessly and recklessly engaged, and continue to engage, in the practice of using, storing, handling, releasing, distributing, discharging and remediating poisons, including gasoline and petroleum products and wastes, and continuing to do so, in such a manner as to result in the continual release, discharge and migration of these pollutants and contaminants resulting in the contamination and pollution of the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater.
- 96. The City is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants, and each of their, acts and omissions as alleged above were and are in violation of California Water Code sections 13050, 13350 and 13387, California Health and Safety Code sections

- 97. The statutes and regulations which Defendants, and each of them, have violated and continue to violate, were enacted to protect persons, such as the City, as well as the environment from the dangers and injuries posed by Defendants', and each of their, illegal and improper activities and conduct, and to prevent damages such as those sustained by Plaintiff.
- 98. As a direct and proximate result of the negligence *per se* of Defendants, and each of them, the City has suffered damages, and will continue to incur additional damages, in an amount to be established according to proof at trial.

# **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

(By the People for Violation of Health & Safety Code § 25249.5 Against All Defendants except Defendant Scott Martin and any natural person Doe Defendants)

- 99. The People re-allege and incorporate Paragraphs 1 through 98, as if fully set forth herein.
- 100. The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, California Health and Safety Code § 25349.5 et seq. ("Proposition 65"), prohibits discharges and releases such as Defendants' and provides for injunctive and other relief, as well as for civil penalties.
- 101. Enforcement of Proposition 65, including actions seeking to enjoin violations of Health and Safety Code § 25249.5 and civil actions seeking assessment and recovery of civil penalties for violations of California Health and Safety Code § 25249.5, may be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction.
- 102. Proposition 65 was adopted as an initiative statue passed by of vote of the People of the State of California in the general election of November 1986. Proposition 65 is codified in the California Health and Safety Code at § 25249.5 et seq.
- 103. Proposition 65 prohibits business from knowingly discharging or releasing chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity (such as birth defects or other reproductive harm) into water or onto land where such

chemicals pass or probably will pass into a source of drinking water.

104. The applicable code section is California Health and Safety Code § 25249.5, which provides:

"No person in the course of doing business shall knowingly discharge or release a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity into water or onto or into land where such chemical passes or probably will pass into any source of drinking water, notwithstanding any other provision or authorization of law except as provided in Section 25249.9."

- 105. Proposition 65 includes within the term "source of drinking water" both currently used and potential sources of drinking water, and expressly includes "water which is identified or designated in a water quality control plan adopted by a regional [water quality control] board as being suitable for domestic or municipal uses." (See Health and Safety Code § 23249.11(d).) The groundwater beneath Mission Valley has been so identified, has been utilized for domestic or municipal purposes in the past and is slated to be so utilized in the future. The groundwater beneath Mission Valley is a "source of drinking water" under Health & Safety Code § 25249.10(d).
- 106. Proposition 65, at California Health and Safety Code § 25249.8, contains and establishes procedures for developing a list of chemicals which are "known" to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity. That list of such chemicals is contained in the California Code of Regulations at § 12000 of Title 22. All of the chemicals alleged in this complaint as providing a basis for this cause of action and as providing a basis for the relief, both injunctive and civil penalties, sought by and for the People of the State of California are known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity, and all such chemicals are listed at least once on the list set forth at § 12000 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.
- 107. Chemicals released, and threatened to be released, by the defendants into water or onto or into land where such chemicals pass or probably will pass into a source of

drinking water include benzene, ethylbenzene and toluene. Benzene initially was listed on February 2, 1987 as a chemical known to the state to cause cancer and was listed on December 26, 1997 as a chemical known to the state to cause male developmental reproductive toxicity. Ethylbenzene initially was listed on June 11, 2004 as a chemical known to the state to cause cancer. Toluene initially was listed on January 1, 1991 as a chemical known to the state to cause developmental reproductive toxicity.

- 108. Under § 25249.9(a) of Proposition 65, the discharge and release prohibition of § 25249.5 goes into effect as to each chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity 20 months after that particular chemical is listed as described above. All of the chemicals alleged in this complaint, as providing a basis for this cause and as providing a basis for the relief, both injunctive and civil penalties, sought by and for the People of the State of California have been so listed for more than 20 months.
- 109. Under § 25249.9(b) of Proposition 65, the discharge and release prohibition of § 25249 does not apply to "any discharge or release that meets both of the following criteria: (1) The discharge or release will not cause any significant amount of the discharged or released chemical to enter any source of drinking water; (2) The discharge or release is in conformity with all other laws and with every applicable regulations, permit, requirement, and order. In any action to enforce Section 25249.5, the burden of showing that a discharge or release meets the criteria of this subdivision shall be on the defendant."
- 110. Without agreeing to any alteration of the allocation of the burden of proof set forth at Health and Safety Code § 25249.9(b) or otherwise applicable, the People allege that Defendants' discharges or releases at issue have caused and will cause a significant amount of the discharged or released chemicals to enter a source of drinking water and that Defendants will not be able to show that such discharges or releases are in conformity with all other laws and with every applicable regulations, permit, requirement, and order.
- 111. Any person "violating or threatening to violate" Proposition 65 "may be enjoined by any court of competent jurisdiction" under section 25249.7. A person threatens

- 112. Persons that violate Proposition 65 are liable for civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation, in addition to injunctive relief. (See California Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(b).)
- 113. Proposition 65 authorizes certain city attorneys, including any city attorney of a city having a population in excess of 750,000, to bring civil enforcement actions for injunctive relief and civil penalties where there is a violation, or threatened violation, of § 25249.5 of Proposition 65. (See California Health and Safety Code § 25249.7(c).) The City of San Diego has a population in excess of 750,000. Michael Aguirre is the City Attorney for the City of San Diego. Accordingly, this cause of action is brought in the name of the People of the State of California, by and through Michael J. Aguirre, City Attorney for the City of San Diego.
- Defendants, except for defendant Scott Martin and any natural person Doe Defendants, in the course of doing business in the State of California, have stored and transported, and continue to store and transport, large volumes of petroleum products in and through the City of San Diego. Among the facilities used for such storage and transportation of petroleum productions are petroleum storage tanks and pipelines in various locations in the City of San Diego, including but not limited to storage tanks and manifolds located at the MVT and pipelines leading to and from such storage tanks and manifolds.
- above contain, and at all times relevant to this Complaint have contained, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, reproductive toxicity (such as birth defects or other reproductive harm), or both cancer and reproductive toxicity. These chemicals include, but are not necessarily limited to, benzene, ethylbenzene and toluene. The presence of such chemicals in such petroleum produces is, and at all times relevant to this Complaint has been, known to Defendants and each of them.

- 116. The People are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that Defendants have, within the past year, tested, and/or have caused their agents or employees to test, and/or have become aware of the results of third party testing of, Defendants' petroleum pipeline and storage facilities and equipment at the MVT, and that those tests show releases of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity.
- 117. The People are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that Defendants have, within the past four years, and for a period covering that entire four-year period, been in possession of test results that document and made Defendants aware of releases at the MVT of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity.
- 118. The People are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that Defendants know that such releases of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity are occurring and have occurred within the past year and for the past year, and that such releases have occurred within the past four years and for the past four years.
- 119. The People are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that Defendants know that such releases of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity are occurring and have occurred into water or onto or into land where such chemicals pass or probably will pass into a source of drinking water.
- 120. The operation of the MVT facility, including, but not limited to, the pipelines, manifolds, tanks and other equipment and systems associated therewith, have resulted in, and continues to result in, actual discharges and releases, and has posed, and continues to pose, a substantial threat of continuing and future discharge or release of gasoline and other refined petroleum products "into water or onto land where such chemical passes or probably will pass into any source of drinking water" in violation of Health & Safety Code § 25249.5.
  - 121. The People are informed and believe, and on that basis allege, that

Defendants, and each of them, have and continue to knowingly discharge or release chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity, that such discharges or releases of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity have occurred within the past four years and for the past four years and continue to occur within the past year and for the past year, there is a substantial probability that such discharges or releases will occur in the near future if Defendants do not act to prevent such releases, and that such discharges or releases of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity are occurring and have occurred into water or onto or into land where such chemicals pass or probably will pass into a source of drinking water.

- 122. By engaging in and committing the acts alleged above, Defendants, except defendant Scott Martin and any natural person Doe Defendants, in the course of doing business, knowingly have discharged or released within the past year and for the past year, and threaten to continue to release or discharge, chemicals including but not necessarily limited to benzene, ethylbenzene, and toluene known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity into water or onto or into land where such chemicals pass or probably will pass into a source of drinking water.
- Defendants, except defendant Scott Martin and any natural person Doe Defendants, have failed, and continue to fail to comply with Proposition 65, as petroleum products containing, among other constituents, benzene, ethylbenzene and toluene have been for the past four years, within the past four years, for the past year, within the past year and currently are being released and discharged from and around the MVT site and have passed or with a substantial probability will pass into a source of drinking water. Such conduct constitutes (1) a violation of California Health and Safety Code Section 25249.5 and (2) a threatened violation of California Health and Safety Code Section 25249.5.
- 124. Such violations of California Health and Safety Code Section 25249.5 renders Defendants, except defendant Scott Martin and any natural person Doe Defendants,

liable to the People for civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation in addition to any other penalties established by law.

#### EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(By the People for Violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200 et. seq. Against All Defendants except defendant Scott Martin and any natural person Doe Defendants.)

- 125. The People re-allege and incorporate Paragraphs 1 through 124, as though fully set forth herein.
- 126. The Unfair Competition Law is codified at Business and Professions Code sections 17200 et seq.
- 127. The Unfair Competition Law defines "unfair competition" to mean and include any "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business practice." (See California Business and Professions Code Section 17200.).
  - 128. Violations of other laws also are violations of the Unfair Competition Law.
- 129. Under the Unfair Competition Law, any "person performing or proposing to perform an act of unfair competition within this state may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction." (See California Business and Professions Code Section 17203.)
- 130. The Unfair Competition Law also provides for a civil penalty of \$2,500 for each violation. (See California Business and Professions Code Section 17206(a).)
- 131. The Unfair Competition Law supports, in appropriate circumstances, disgorgement of profits gained from violations of the Unfair Competition Law and restitution of money and property obtained in violation of the Unfair Competition Law. Such disgorgement of profits and restitution is appropriate here.
- 132. Under Sections 17204 and 17206 of the Unfair Competition Law, certain city attorneys may bring a civil action in the name of the People of the State of California for injunctive relief and civil penalties respectively. (See California Business and Professions Code sections 17204 and 17206(a).)
  - 133. The relief (including penalties) under the Unfair Competition Law is

- Defendants, except defendant Scott Martin and any natural person Doe Defendants, in the course of doing business, knowingly discharged or released within the past four years and for the past four years chemicals including but not necessarily limited to benzene, ethylbenzene, and toluene known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity into water or onto or into land where such chemical passes or probably will pass into a source of drinking water.
- 135. On April 26, 2005, in the Superior Court of California for the County of Solano, Defendants entered, and the Court accepted, a plea of guilty to two counts of the "crime of failing to notify the Office of Energy Services immediately . . . when responsible for the discharge of threatened discharge of oil in marine waters."
- 136. On April 26, 2005, in the Superior Court of Solano, Defendants entered, and the court accepted, a plea of guilty to two counts of the "crime of water pollution."
- 137. One April 26, 2005, in the Superior Court of Solano, Defendants agreed to be placed on probation for three years.
- 138. Conditions of probation included requirements that Defendants: (a) "with regard to any release or threatened release of a hazardous material or pollutant substance . . from any of its pipelines, conveyance systems, facilities, or any other operation" in California, within 60 days of entering its guilty pleas, ensure that each and every one of its "employees and agents be trained and instructed to immediately notify all appropriate response agencies" of any such release; (b) "with regard to future analysis of pipelines and evaluation inspection indications" performed in California of its pipelines, "ensure that flaw interaction is considered in the evaluation of inspection indications, using recognized standards" and make certain determinations and evaluations of data discrepancies in evaluating pipeline integrity, as well as taking other specified steps regarding inspections, analyses and data; (c) "with regard to a pipeline mechanical integrity program" in California, perform within a specified time frame no greater than April 26, 2006, an

independent audit of the mechanical integrity program "to ensure that the program meets the requirements of all applicable regulations and that the program is being implemented" in California, and provide the audit immediately to specified state agencies; and (d) "when replacing or relocating any pipeline section, or installing any section of new pipeline greater than one mile in length" in California and which is within, or less than a mile from specified areas, install (at a minimum) sensor points and manual shut off valves meeting specified requirements to provide the ability to "manually segregate and seal" pipeline sections experiencing abnormal situations or indications of pipeline failure.

- 139. On information and belief, Defendants failed to comply with one or more than one, or all, of such probation conditions.
- 140. On information and belief, such failure occurred with respect to one or more of Defendants' pipelines, conveyance systems, facilities, other operations and related activities within the City of San Diego.
- 141. On information and belief, such failure also occurred with respect to one or more of Defendants' pipelines, conveyance systems, facilities, other operations and related activities within the State of California outside the City of San Diego.
- 142. On July 19, 2006, the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Division ("HMD") issued a "Notice of Deficiency" to Defendants for the MVT stating that the "documentation of compliance is unsatisfactory and does not address State regulations or statutes with regards to the following violations: "(1) Lack of certification of waste conveyance piping (together with failure to explain the hazardous characteristics of wastestreams and failure to have an independent assessment of at least one waste storage tank); (2) Failure to submit a workplan for closure of a tank system; (3) Failure to register underground storage tank ("UST") systems and serious failure to comply with violations for UST systems (including statements that "HMD believes the longer Kinder Morgan fails to address the basic UST regulations, the greater the risk to the environment and public health and safety," and "Kinder Morgan SFPP continued reluctance to comply with County ordinance and State UST law in an appropriate

manner is unacceptable."); (4) Failure to provide a site map clear enough to identify the UST systems and the hazard symbols; (5) Failure to provide the name of the USTs' owner and the complete mailing address as required by Section 2711 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations; and (6) Failure to obtain information, register or formally close a UST.

- 143. By committing the acts alleged above, each Defendant, except defendant Scott Martin and any natural person Doe Defendants, has engaged in unlawful business practices which constitute unfair competition with the meaning of Business and Professions Code Section 17200.
- 144. Such violations render each Defendant, except defendant Scott Martin and any natural person Doe Defendants, liable to the People for civil penalties of up to \$2,500 per day for each violation.
- 145. Defendants' operations at the MVT were in violation of the Unfair Competition Law for no less than the entire four-year time period immediately preceding the filing of this action and continuing without interruption thereafter. The Unfair Competition Law supports, in appropriate circumstances, disgorgement of profits gained from violations of the Unfair Competition Law and restitution of money and property obtained in violation of the Unfair Competition Law. Such disgorgement of profits and restitution is appropriate here.
- 146. To the full extent permitted by and under the Unfair Competition Law, Defendants should be required to disgorge all of their profits, and to make restitution of all money and property obtained, to the full extent such profits, or such money and property, were obtained from operating the MVT in violation of the Unfair Competition Law during the four-year time period preceding the filing of this action and continuing so long as Defendants continue to violate the Unfair Competition Law.

# **NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

(By the City for Declaratory Relief Against All Defendants)

147. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate Paragraphs 1 through 146, as though fully

set forth herein.

- Defendants concerning their respective rights and duties related to the pollution and contamination at, under, beneath, in and affecting the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater. In particular, Defendants, and each of them, knew or should have known that Defendants' past and current practices regarding the use, control, distribution, and handling of these poisons, including gasoline and petroleum products, and the remediation and cleanup of the discharges, releases and migration thereof, was dangerous, ineffective and/or created an unreasonable risk of harm and damage to the public and to the City. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants, and each of their, acts and omissions, the City must take costly action to remove and/or abate the pollution and contamination that is at, under, beneath, on, in and affecting the City's Property and Pueblo Groundwater.
- 149. Defendants, and each of them, have failed to reimburse the City for the City's investigation, response costs and damages related to the contamination and pollution caused by Defendants. Defendants deny any responsibility or liability for these costs, damages and expenses and for those costs, damages and expenses the City will incur in the future.
- 150. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time under the circumstances in order that the City may ascertain its rights and duties as against Defendants, in conjunction with an award of damages, to the extent necessary to provide full relief to the City.

## PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, The People pray for judgment against all Defendants on the First, and against all Defendants except defendant Scott Martin and any natural person Doe Defendants on the Seventh and Eighth Causes of Action, as follows:

- 1. Pursuant to the First Cause of Action, for relief and orders of abatement or enjoinder;
- 2. Pursuant to the Seventh and Eighth Causes of Action, as provided by Health and Safety Code Section 25249.7 and Business and Professions Code Section 17203,

respectively, enter such preliminary injunctions, permanent injunctions, other equitable relief, or other orders prohibiting Defendants from discharging or releasing chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity, into water or onto or into land, where such chemicals pass or probably will pass into a source of drinking water, as the People shall specify in further application to the Court;

- 3. Pursuant to the Seventh and Eighth Causes of Action, grant civil penalties according to proof;
- 4. Pursuant to the Eighth Cause of Action, restitution of all money and property obtained by Defendants at MVT, to the extent such profits, money or property resulted from a violation of the Unfair Competition Law and disgorgement of all profits earned by the defendants at the MVT to the extent such profits were earned in violation of the Unfair Competition Law;
- 5. Pursuant to the First Cause of Action, for compensatory damages according to proof;
- 6. For litigation expenses, including but not limited to attorneys' fees;
- 7. For costs of suit incurred herein; and
- 8. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

The City prays for judgment against Defendants on the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Ninth Causes of Action as follows:

- 1. Compensatory damages, according to proof;
- 2. Punitive damages in an amount sufficient to punish and to deter Defendants from ever committing the same or similar acts;
- 3. All available remedies as described or permitted pursuant to Chapter 5, Article 4, Division 7, section 54.0701 *et seq*. of the San Diego Municipal Code;
- 4. For relief and orders of abatement or enjoinder;
- 5. For an award of litigation expenses, including but not limited to attorneys' fees;
- 6. For costs of suit incurred herein;

7. For a declaration of the rights and remedies of the parties; and

8. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: August \_\_\_\_\_, 2007

MICHAEL J. AGUIRRE, City Attorney

By
Donald McGrath, II
Executive Assistant City Attorney

Attorneys for Plaintiffs People of the State of California and the City of San Diego